THE NEW REVOLUTION.

ORDER OF THE LONE STAR

Highly Interesting and Important Documents.

The Order of the Lone Star.

¡From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. Aug. 18.]

The main spring of the present Caban conspiracy is a well organized and wide spread secret political association, known as the Order of the Lone Star. Numerous divisions of this order are established all over the country. In our own city and neighborhood there are some seven or eight divisions, embracing several thousands of members, who have all bound themselves te march, at a moment's warning, to Cuba. Eminent soldiers, merchants, physicians, lawyers, editors, and even divinos, are active and influential members of this order and its coffers are rapidly filling with gold. Thinking that some account of this secociation might prove interesting to our readers, considering the present state of affairs, we have procured a brief and consise history of the origin, progress, and objects of the Order of the Lone Star, written by José Sauchez Ysnaga, by the authority of the President of the General Assembly of the Order, and present our readers with a fair translation of it. The constitution of the order shall appear as soon as possible. appear as soon as possible. ORIGIN, PROGRESS AND OBJECTS OF THE ORDER OF

The insurrection that was organized by General Don Narciso Lopez, at Printdast and Genfuegos, and which was discovered by the government in July, 1849; the expedition of Round Island, prapared by Lopez, by means of funds supplied by the Cubana, and connected with the pasticus resident upon the island, in August. 1649; that of Cardenas, in May, 1850, to which the Spanish guard of Cardenas was joined; that of the Cleopatra, prepared alse by Lopez, in April, 1851, by means of funds sent from Cuba, and the insurrection of Puerto Principe and Trinidad, were public deeds which have borne witness to the revolution of Cuba, and which stamped Lopez as the chief of the Cuban patricts. Prolific of deeds and glovy, and at the samulation witness to the revolution of Cuba, and which stamped Lopez as the chief of the Cuban patricts. Prolific of deeds and glovy, and at the samulation witness to the revolution of Salling, was discovered and dispersed by the base betrayal of an infamous traitor. The fourth of July, desperation obliged the Cubana to raise the cry of liverty at Puerto Principe; the 24th of the same month, the citizens of Trinidad answered the movement of the patricts of Camaguey; the 12th of August the formidable Lopez landed upon the shores of Cuba with four hundred valiant men; that very day the blood was shed, on the scaffold of the here of San Carlos (Aguero) and four of his comrades; on the 18th, Armenteros and chem more were immolated to the fivery of deepotism Meanwhile the hosts of the Spanish army ran away, frightened, before the unconquerable Lopez, abadoning ther wounded general, and leaving the soil covered with corpec. In other places, great numbers of patriots, who came ready to unite themselves to the standard of liberty, when about to cross the enemy's lines, were assassinated and cruelly murdered by those who ran away shamefully in the feld of battle. At last the hurricase came with fury, to put an end to the brave career of Lopez and his coursed, disarming them, and leaving them defended to the t

and feet, and that Lopez was the recognized chief of the Cuban patriots does not admit of the least doubt. In this manner we have vindissted the expeditions against the colonial government of Cuba, and freed ourselves from the imputation of piracy which the servants of despotism desire to attach to our operations, influencing, not a little, ignorant men. Lopez was recognized before the war as the chief of the revolution of Cuba, and the covenants entered into by him we looked upon as having been extered into by Cuba.

In view of sots so public and so notorious, while the hearts of the murdered victims yet palpitated, the friends of liberty met together to take those measures necessary for the redemption of the premises of Lopez; and the institution of the "Order of the Iene Star" was the result of their consultations.

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The death of Lopez, and the suppression of the insurrections of Puerto Principe and Trinidad, put a period to the revolution. It was not considered practicable or legal to re-commence the struggle by means of an American expedition Consequently, the "Lone Star" was dedicated to perfect and spread its organization, gathering all the elements and acces-sary resources, for the assistance of all enslaved but valorous people, who may raise the cry of independ-tice.

valoreus people, who may raise the cry of independence.

A constitution was adopted, having for its general basis "the extension of the area of liberty," and the first division of the "Order of the Lone Star" was instituted in New Orleans. Soon others, and others, were instituted, until now there exist over fifty divisions, in eight or ten States of the Union, amongst them the Cuban division, "La Union," in the city of New York. The members number more than fifteen thousand; every one of them swom to help and contribute to whatever enterprize the order may undertake; obliged to assist in their own persons, or to fill their place with another, when the moment of action arrives. Until now we have only sought to incorporate those men most useful, on account of their knowledge and virtues; and many distinguished men belong to this order, some military and some civil.

benefit of such benificent assistance, by rising, with faith and courage, in a new revolution.

Cuba, pre-elected daughter of nature, the mysterious star which shines in your horizon lights thee to happiness and glory. The whele of America beholds you with eyes of love and confidence. Wall you delay to raise thy humble head; to coongy the place which belongs to thee among the people of the earth?

The Fillibusters again at Work.

[From the National Intelligencer August 23.]
The tardiness with which the laws of the United States against violations of the law of nations and of our own country have thus far been enforced by the judicial tribunals before which persons have been arraigned to answer for their misdeeds in this respect—the impunity, in a word, which such outrages against the laws have hitherto experienced—seems to have encouraged the conspirators against the peace of their own country as well as that of the Spanish dominions, to renew their intrigues tending to the same enterprises as last year invested so many improvident and misguided young men to slavory and to death. For the present, abstaining from any comment of our own upon such proceedings, we shall only ask the attention of our readers to the following notices of this subject by our contemporaries:

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[From the New York Express]

The exciting intelligence from Havana, received by the Creacent City, has produced a profound sensation among the Cubans resident in this city, and a large class of citizens, who have frequent commercial intercourse with the "Gem of the Autilles." The so called Cuban Junta, whose heads are understood to have planned the ill-starred Lopes expedition, will probably be convoked again, and on all hands it is more than likely a vigorous and renewed attempt will be made to sur up anew the siumbering elements of rebellion. We already hear much of certain "secret publications," "confidential circulars," and patriotic prosuscuments of macing from whom nobody seems clearly to know, doing the desired work at Havana Hence the numerous arrests and imprisonments of which we are advised.

These being the facts in the case, it is well to

mereus arrests and imprisonments of which we are advised.

These being the facts in the case, it is well to conclude at once that the Lopez tragedy is to be played over again. "The fools are not all dead yet," and we have no doubt enough of them may be found, here and there, to try over again the pitable experiment of making a rebellion in a country where there are no rebels—a republic where there are no rebels—a republic where there are no republicans. They do so now with their eyes open to the consequences. The More Castic, the garrote, and the square of Abrato pant for new victims, and more victims they will have, if the warning voice of Crittenden and his companions is not heard by the infatuated enthusiasts who still hug the delusion that Cuban independence is only to be achieved by a foreign invasion.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

CUBA.

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The newspapers are endeavoring to create another Cuban excitement, and letters teeming with accusations of outrages and lyrannical oppressions on the part of the Cuban government are very freely scattered throughout the country. These attempts to excite an odium against the local government of Cuba are but the continued efforts of interested parties in this country, whose falsifications on a recent occasion led astray so many of our countryman, and brought a number to a sudden and terrible end. That catastrophe is not yet forgotten, and it will be a vain attempt to create any practical sympathy in this country again, till the Cubans themselves show, by one bold show at least, that they have the courage to defend their own liberties, and to reaist the oppression of their governmental masters.

[From the Baltimore Clipper of Saturday.]

We learn from New York that nearly all the prominent managers of the Cuban expedition are now in that city—not the fighting men, but those whose heads planned the invasion, and whose purses paid the expenses. It is a fact that the Junta has never been dissolved, as was reported when the disastrous result of the Lopez forsy was known. Should the next steamer advise us of a continuance of the arrests and consequent excitement in Havana, depend upon it, there will be more work on hand for the United States Marshal in the New York district.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

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The Journal of Commerce has the following information from "a gentleman from Havana:"

On the 5th instant fifteen persons, all Creoles, were arrested in that city, of whom ten are males and five females. In their dwellings were discovered 10,000 cartridges, twelve demijohns of powder, and twenty arrobes (500 lbs) of lead.

On the 7th the arrested parties were examined, and three of them sent to the Cabanas fortification. During the week ending August 14th a good many young men were arrested, and others invited to go to Spain. They will be permitted to return when they obtain a diploma of loyalty.

These events created quite a stir in the government offices, and evidence of alarm.

The Journal also gives extracts from No. 3 of La Vox del Pueblo, which, it is alleged, is printed and circulated in the island of Cuba. We should require very direct and complete evidence that such a paper is printed and circulated there before quot ing from its columns, and this for two goed reasons Flist, that accounts of the tyranny and watchfulness of the government, even to exercising a "police surveillance over every Creole family," being true, the publishers of such a paper could not escape detection. The thing is a meral impossibility. Second that the morning press of this city was imposed upon in just such a matter prior to the Lepez invasion. They simultanesusly published certain alleged revolutionary pronunciamentos, said to be extensively circulated and mysteriously posted up on various places in Cuba, prefacing such documents with an editorial paragraph—furnished, of course, by the concocters of the forgery—declaring that they had

in just such a matter prior to the Lopez invasion. They simultaneously published certain alleged revolutionary pronunciamentos, said to be extensively circulated and mysteriously posted up on various places in Cuba, prefacing such documents with an editorial paragraph—furnished, of course, by the concocters of the forgery—declaring that they had respectively seen the originals of said faise documents, when the fact subsequently came out that the papers were the invention of certain parties in New York, and by no means originating in Cuba The parties to that barefaced fraud had the cunning to take copies of these documents to the press on Sunday evening, when probably every responsible editor was absent from his sanotum. The fac simulc claracter of the simultaneous publication, editorial paragraph included, of course put evening papers on their guard, and it was easy for us to avoid falling into the same error, but it destroyed our confidence in all representations about revolutionary papers published in Cuba.

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer, Aug 27.]

We submit to our readers this morning the constitution of he "Order of the Lone Star"—a document which has never before been made public. As the basis of a secret organization which now stretches over the whole country, and which comprises a very considerable amount of wealth, talent, and influence, it deserves to be examined with attention. Whether it is to be commended or condumed, it is one of the great agencies of the day, and it cannot be ignored. We have of late given our readers much poculiar information respecting the movements towards revolutionising Cuba, and, in all likelihood, we shall continue so to do. We give the information because we know it to be true, and believe it to be important. But the fact of being the first medium of its becoming public has, in a measure, exposed us to misapprehension. Here it is charged that we are a secret appropriate that we are a secret appropriate that we are a secret appropriate and there that we are workin

the moment of study arrived. Until now we have not account of their knowledge and virtues, except and the position of the Couver and many distinguished men belong to this order, some military and some civil.

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one pelitical duty in the premises. That duty is strict non-intervention. We have treaties of auxily and commerce with Spain, against whom these hostile movements are directed, and, at the peril of our mational honor, those treaties must be maintained inviolate. Our neutrality laws must be respected by our peeple and enforced by our government. If the Cubana think it their duty to fight, let shom fight; it is clearly our duty to preserve our faith and remain at poace. We have little doubt that hostile operations will, at some day not very distant, be recommenced against the Spanish rule in Cuba on a scale more formidable than over; but we most fervently trusted in the scenes of last year will not be repeated. It is to be hoped that we have heard the last of Cuban invasions. It is to be hoped so, because our government, being sumply forewarned, will exercise greater vigilance, and employ stronger preventive means; because our people are more deeply sensible of the wrong, the mischief, and the folly of treading over national obligations to propagate liberty in other lands by fire and sword; and because the Cubans themselves have far better learned that if they would be free "themselves must strike the blow." The struggle sooner or later will come. We may invoke it, so we may deprecate it; but it is alike inevitable. It is the part of our countrymen not to be actors in it, but spectators of it—spectators cager and auxious indeed, for politically interested as they are in the result, they cannot and should not be otherwise. So far as depends upon us they shall not be without the means of knowing the magnitude of its preparations and the rate of its approach. We shall not be diverted from the communication of any facts by the fear of drawing false imputations upon our opinions. If worth impuriting they will be given, whether they favor our views and feelings or not, and given, too, on our responsibility.

Constitution of the Order of

CONSTITUTION OF THE "ORDER OF THE LONE STAR. The following is the constitution of the "Order of the Lone Star, to which we alluded a day or two since in the Courier & Enquerer. It was adopted at the city of Lafayette, (La.,) in 1851, and was reat the city of Lallyette, (La.,) in 1891, and was re-rised by a committee, appended by the parent divi-sion of the order in that city, composed of the fol-lowing gentlemen:—Dr. J. V. Wras, John B. Cotton, A. W. Jourdan, Dr. Fred. H. Knapp, Wm. Wren, Alexander Walker, C. Brown, B. B. Stille, J. L. Carman, D. Mitchell, W. W. Vaught, Wm. Emer-son, Dr. J. S. Caulden, Jesso Gillmere. The motte of the order is "Forti of fideli nil diffi-cile."

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PREAMBLE.

We, the undersigued, members of the "Order of the Lone Star," desirous of extending the area of liberty, and believing that liberty and republicanism are essential to the happiness of man, and to the full development of his virtues and intelligence, and that it is the duty of all men to aid others to the extent of their ability in the pursuit of happiness—regarding it as one of the first duties of American republicans to endeavor, by all lawful and proper means, to diffuse throughout the world the principles of liberty and republicanism, as transmitted to them by their ancestors—to comfort and aid the work, to cheer and sypathize with the oppressed—have, as a means of carrying into effect these principles and objects, organized thomselves into "The Order of the Lone Star," and do ordain and establish the following:—

"The Order of the Lone Star," and do ordain and establish the following:—

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as "The Order of the Lone Star."

ARTICLE II.—FOWERS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of "The Order of the Lone Star," of the State of Louisiana, shall have power to grant charters or dispensation, and establish other divisions,—and the President of the General Assembly shall have full power to grant dispensations and charters to proper persons. In the absence of the President, the Vice President shall perform his duties.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

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ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

Section I.—The officers of the divisions of this order, shall consist of President, Vice President, Second Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Messenger, Inside Sentinel, and Outside Sentinel, all of whom (except the Outside Sentinel) must be members of the division, and shall be elected by ballot at the last regular meeting in December, and installed the first regular meeting in Junuary.

Sec 2.—The above named officers shall be separately balloted for, with paper ballots, and a majority of the votes shall be necessary to elect; and if more than two persens be balloted for, and no one have a majority of the whole ballots cast, then the one having the lowest number of votes shall be withdrawn, and so continuing until one of them shall have a majority of the votes cast.

Sec. 3.—In all elections the President shall appoint two tellers who shall receive all votes, and count the same.

Sec. 4—The tellers shall in no case count, as a part of the poll, any double or blank votes.

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Sec. 5—Should any person elected to office, fail to accept, or absent himself for four successive stated meetings without leave, his place may be clared vacant by a vote of the division, and any vacancies occurring in this or any other manner, may be immediately filled by a new election.

Sec. 6—Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business.

for the transaction of any business.

ARTICLE IV—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Sec. I —It shall be the duty of the President to preside in the Order, enforce a due observance of the constitution and by-laws, exact a compliance with the rules and usages of the order—to see that all officers perform their respective duties—appoint all committees and officers not otherwise provided for—give the easting vote on all matters before the order when a tie may occur—inspect and announce the result of all balleting or other votes—direct the Recording Secretary to call special meetings, when. Recording Secretary to call special meetings, whenever application shall be made in writing by five members of the Davision—draw upon the Treasurer for all sums to pay appropriations made by the order. He shall, on the night he vacates the chair, see that the annual statements are prepared—perform such other duties as the order, or his charge, may require of him.

sec. 2.—It shall be the duty of the First Vice President to render the President such assistance as he may require, and in his absence, to perform his

he may require, and in his absence, to perform his duties.

Sec 3.—It shall be the duty of the Second Vice President to render to the President and First Vice. President, such assistance as they may require, and in their absence, to perform their duties.

Sec. 4.—It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep an accurate and impartial record of the proceedings of the division, and file all documents and papers appertaining thereto, write all communications not otherwise ordered, fill upcertificates granted by the division, issue all summons or notices required, notify the chairman of all special committees of their appointment, and names of such committees; keep a record of the members, their age, place of nativity, residence, occupation, time of initiation, withdrawal, expulsion, or rejection. He shall notify all the divisions of the order of each application for membership, expulsion, or rejection, and safely keep all records and the seal of the division.

Sec. 5.—The Corresponding Secretary shall aid the Recording Secretary, and answer all communications addressed to the division, under the direction of the presiding officer, keep copies of the same, and render such other duties as the division or the General Assembly of the order may require.

Sec. 6.—It shall be the duty of the treasurer

quire.
Sec. 6.—It shall be the duty of the treasure Sec. 6.—It shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep a correct account between the members and the division; collect all monies due the same; pay all orders drawn on him by the President, attested by the Recording Secretary. He shall receive all monies of the Division, and hold the same until the expiration of his term, unless otherwise directed by the division, and keep a full and correct account of all monies received or expended, and give the division a morthly statement of the funds, and deliver up, when legally called upon, all monies, books, papers, and other property of the division may specially appoint, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the order, or his charge.

Sec 7—It shall be the duty of the Messanger to introduce such persons for initiation as may have

and if not more than five black balls appear, said person shall be declared duly elected; if more than five black balls appear, he shall be declared rejected, and said application shall not be brought up again, in any division, for the space of six months.

See 3.—Ne proposition for membership shall be withdrawn after it has been referred to a committee for investigation, without the consent of a majority of the members present.

See 4.—The name of a candidate, or member, constitutionally suspended or expelled, shall not be

of the members present.

See 4—The name of a candidate, or member, constitutionally suspended or expelled, shall not be published in any other manner than the usual notice to the divisions of this order.

Sec. 5—Any member applying for membership, by deposit of a certificate, shall be subject to the same ballot as a new applicant.

Sec. 6—Application for membership may be remanded for re investigation, at any time before the final ballot; and even after the election of the candidate, the Division, for cause shown, may reconsider the vote, at any time prior to his initiation; is which event the application may be postponed for further investigation, or until another ballot may be taken the same evening.

Sec. 7.—It shall be the duty of any member of this order, knowing aught derogatory to the character or qualifications of a candidate for admission, in any division, to reveal to the president of the same, or to the Committee of Investigation; and the name of the member making known such disclosure shall, in no case, be divulged, unless requested so to de, by the member giving such information.

ARTICLE VII.—PUBS.

The regular dues of this order shall not be less than fifty cents per month, which may be required quarterly, in advance. Any member in arears for six months, shall be suspended, but may be reinstated on paying all dues.

ARTICLE VII.—PERS.

No division of this order shall onfor the first, or initiatory degree, for a less sum than three dollars, and the officers of the second and third degree of this order shall onfor the shall, in overy instance, be paid prior to balloting.

ARTICLE VIII.—PERS.

Sec. 1.—Should any member be guilty of habitual drunkenness, of gross immeral or scandalous conduct, or of any crime accounted infamous, he shall be expelled.

Sec. 2.—Any member who shall effend against these stricles, or the by-laws, shall be subject to be fined, reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as two-thirds of the members present, at any regular meeting, may determine.

Sec. 3.—Every member shall be en

these stricles, or the by-laws, shall be subject to be fined, reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as two-thirds of the members present, at any regular meeting, may determine.

Sec 3.—Every member shall be entitled to a fair trial for any offence, involving reprimand, suspension, or expulsion; but no member shall be put on trial unless charges, duly specifying his offence, be submitted, in writing, by a member of the Division. Sec 4.—When charges have been preferred against a member in a proper manner, or any matters of grievances between members are brought before the Division, they shall be referred to a special committee of five members, who shall, within two weeks, summon the parties, examine and determine the matter in question; and if their decision does not involve the suspension or expulsion of a member, and no appeal be taken from it to the order, it shall be final, without other action. Should the committee be convinced of the necessity of suspending or expelling a member, they shall submit a motion for the purpose to the Division for action.

Sec. 5.—When a motion for the expulsion or suspension of a member shall have been submitted in due form, it shall be announced at one regular meeting previous to action being taken; and the accused shall be summoned to be in attendance at the Division, at the time when it may have been determined to consider the question; at which time, whether the implicated member be present or not, the Division may proceed to consider and determine it. Two-thirds of the members present voting in favor of the motion, it shall be carried; but the Division shall be fully competent, while such motion is under consideration, to vary the penalty from the original motion.

Sec. 6.—When the decision of a committee, appointed under section 3 of this article, shall not be satisfactory to all parties either of those interested shall have the privilege of an appeal to the Division; and at the time appointed for trying the appeal the committee shall present, in writing, the grounds on whi

ARTICLE IX. -OF THE RIGHT OF VOTING. After the evening of their admission, every mem-ber in good standing, and clear of the books, shall be entitled to vote on any question, in which he has

no personal interest.

ARTICLE X —ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

No member shall be elected to the office of president or representative to the General Assembly, until he shall have taken the third degree of this ARTICLE XI -DISSOLUTIO AND BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE XI — DISSOLUTIO. AND BY-LAWS.

Sic. 1 — No dissolution of any Division shall take
hace so long as seven resident members, in good
standing, remain willing to continue it; and no division shall be made of its funds, nor shall its properties be sold, but shall be held subject to the demsud of the General Assembly of the State.

Sec. 2.—Any Division shall have power to form
and adopt any by-laws or rules of order, not inconistent with the constitution and the laws and usages
of the order; and to alter and repeal the same, one
week's notice in writing being given of any proposed
termanent addition, alteration, or amendment.

Sec. 3 — Should doubts arise as to the true construction of any of these articles, or any section or

struction of any of these articles, or any section or clause thereof, they shall be referred to the General Assembly of the State for decision. Sec 4—All by-laws, or alterations of the same,

shall be submitted to the president of the General Assembly for his approval, before their final adop-ARTICLE XII. - BUTIES OF PAST OFFICERS.

ARTICLE XII —BUTIES OF PAST OFFICERS.

At the close of every term, and immediately after the election of officers, it shall be the duty of the last past officers to forward to the General Assembly of the State the result of said elections; the names of all persons initiated during the term, admitted by certificate, withdrawn by cortificate, reinstated, deceased, suspended, or expelled, and of all persons rejected, the whole number of members, and the amount of receipts—specifying under what head received and expended—accompanied by such sum as may be required by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE XIII—DECEASE AND CENTIFICATES

See 1 — Members of the first degree may be eligible to advancement, by making opplication, in writing, to the Degree Division, successinglying the same with a certificate, signed by the aberetary and treasurer of the Division to which they belong, certifying that they are clear of all dues to the same, and in good standing, whereupon said applicant may

tifying that they are clear of all dues to the same, and in good standing, whereupon said applicant may be ballotted for according to the constitution and by-laws of the degree division.

Sec 2 — Motions for sertificates, whether visiting or permanent, must be made in open division, and if objections are made, the same may be referred to a committee for investigation, but in no case shall a certificate be granted to a member who is not clear of the books, or against whom charges are pending.

of the books, or against whom charges are pending.

ARTICLE XIV.—GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On the second Monday in January next, the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana shall convere at the city of Lafayette, La., which shall be constituted of two representatives from each division, composed of fifty members, or less, and one representative for every additional fifty members.

It shall be necessary that three Divisions shall be represented, so as to constitute a General Assembly in any State.

Such Assembly, when so convened, shall be authorized to adopt such laws, rules and regulations, as they may deem necessary for the proper government of the order.

The presidents of all Divisions in existence, previous to the convening of the General Assembly shall be representatives for their respective divisions, in addition to those stated Representative shall be elected annually, at the last stated meeeing in Dreember.

Sec. 2.-When a General Assembly shall hav

Sec. 2.—When a General Assumbly shall have been established in three States (or more,) they shall elect from each two delegates to represent the same in the Suyreme Council of the United States. Said persons so elected, shall meet at the city of New Orleans, or Lafayette, La., and form a Supreme Council of "The Order of the Lone Star," for the United States, who shall thereafter arbitrate,

centrol and direct all matters pertaining to the Sec. 3.—These articles, or any parts thereof, shall not be altered, amended, suspended, or annuiled except on motion made in General Assembly.

The charter fee, to be paid by all Divisions The charter fee, to be paid by all Divisions is fixed at thirty dollars for each charter.

The president of the General Assembly is empowered to establish Divisions anywhere, when so called upon by seven persons, and grant them a charter for the same. He is also empowered to delegate said authority of establishing Divisions, to may preciding officer.

In case of absence or sickness of the president, the vice president shall be clothed with his powers and perform his duties.

In cases of emergency, section 2d of Article V., of this constitution, may be suspended by dispensation of the president of the General Assembly.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE NETHERLANDS The United States and the Neriter ANDS.—We understand, unofficially, that an additional convention of commerce and navigation was signed on the 26th ultime, at the Department of State, between the United States and the Netherlands it provides for extending to American vessels in the ports of the Netherlands, in Europe as well as in those of their colonies and dominions beyond the seas, such treatment as is enjoyed by the national vessels; and, respincesly, to the Netherland vessels in the ports of the United States equal treatment with the vessels of this nation, both in the direct and in lines trade. The very allowed for the

The Southern Rights Party of Alabama.
The Southern Rights Convention, which assorbed in Montgemery in July last, appointed the sorbers a committee, with instructions to address the gentlemen neminces of the whig and democrations lately assembled in Baltimore, President and Vice President of the United State.

The conventions in the President of the United States and Conventions in the Conventions of the United States.

ing are copies:—
MONTGOMERT, ALA., July 13, 1852.

SIr—The Seuthern Rights party of the State of Alabama, composed of both whigs and democrats, as embled by their delegates in convention at this place on Monday, the 12th instant, for the purpose of considering its course in the coming Presidential election.

This convention were of crimion that neither of

of considering its course in the coming Presidential election.

This convention were of opinion that neither of the platforms adopted by the whig and democratic conventions at Baltimore embrace distinctly the subject matter and principles on which the separate organization of the Southers Rights party of this State is based. In consideration thereof this convention appointed the undersigned a committee to address the goatlemen nominated by book the great political parties of the Union for the offices of President and Vice President, and request from them answers to the following interrogatories:

1st. Has the federal government, or any department thereof, the right to interfore with the institution of slavery in the States, the Discript of Columbia, or territories belonging to the United States, in such a manner as to impair the relation of master and slave?

2d. Has a citizen of the United States the right to carry slaves into the territory belonging to the United States, and hold them there as property?—and is it not the duty of Congress to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect such property?—and is it not the duty of Congress to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect such property?—and is it not the duty of Congress to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect such property?—3d. Would you, if called to exercise the office of President, yets any laws probibiting or "regulating the comparers of diagres among the sowners of surers and since a such as a such as any other?

3d. Would you, if called to exercise the office of President, veto any law probibiting or "regulating the commerce of slaves among the soveral States?"
4th Are the States composing this Union sove-

the Are the States composing this Union sovereign States?

oth If the people of a State of this Union should dissolve their commencement with the other States for any infraction of the sovereignty of such State, or for any violation of the constitutional compact, has the federal government, or any department thereof, the right, under the Constitution, to use force for the purpose of bringing such State back into the Union, or readering null and void such act of separation?

oth. In case you are called to the Presidential office, and any territory should take steps for admission into the Union as a State, recognizing African slavery in its constitution, and an objection should be made to its admission on that ground, what would be your course in reference to the matter?

what would be your course in reference to the mat-ter?

7th. Would you veto any and every law of Con-gress repealing, or so modifying the Fugitive Slave act as to impair its efficiency?

In accordance with our appointment for that pur-pose, we request that you will answer the foregoing questions at your carliest convenience;

Very respectfully

Very respectfully,
THOMAS WILLIAMS, T. J. DE YAMPERT,
J. A. ELMORE, L. D. J. MOORE.
E. R. FLEWELLEN.
The committee have received from Gen. Scott

E. R. FLEWELLEN.

The committee have received from Gen. Scott the following letter:—

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1852.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 14th inst, in which you desire my answers to a number of political interrogatories.

I beg leave to reply that, in my answer to the President of the late Whig National Convention, I made the only declaration of political opinions that I expect to make during the present sanvass for the Presidency of the United States.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Mesers. Thomas Williams, J. A. Elmore; C. R. Flewellen, T. J. De Yampert and L. D. F. Moore, committee, &c.

Neither of the other gentlemen have been heard from by the committee. Under these circumstances, it is made the duty of the committee to convene the convention. Notice is therefore hereby given that the Southern Rights party of Alabama will meet by their delegates in this place on the 2d Monday in September next, when the committee will present their report.

The committee deem it of vital importance that the sentiments of this State be known and fully expressed on the subject matters which will be considered by the convention on their assemblage. They are therefore respectfully requested to give this mat ter their immediate and careful attention; and that all who are States Rights men and advocates for their own firesides, are invited to send their delegates to the convention to assemble here in September next. Meet then, fellow-citizens, in your neighborhoods and counties—let your sentiments be proclaimed, and your rights will be both respected and secured.

Secured.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, J. A. ELMORE,
E. R. FLEWELLEN, T. J. DE YAMPERT,
L. D. J. MOORE.
MONTGOMERY, 23d August, 1852.

Aldermanic Interference.

Aldermanic Interference.

New York, August 26, 1862.

James Gordon Bernett, Esq.:—

Dear Sir—In the Herald of this morning I find a lergthy article headed "Aldermanic Interference," and purporting to emanate from the pon of William J. Peck, Esq., Alderman of the Twentieth ward, which reflects in strong terms against my character as a public officer, and designed to place me in rather an unenviable position in society.

I presume that it is not necessary for me to inform your numerous readers of the ground upon which

I presume that it is not necessary for me to inform your numerous readers of the ground upon which this manifesto of the gentleman is based; they are already aware that I refused to discharge a prisoner on his order, and for so doing I have subjected myself not only to his anathema, but have drawn down upon my devoted head a beautiful and well arranged piece of Billingsgate, which ought to immortalize the author as a man of letters.

I would have treated the matter with silent contempt, and left the case in the hands of a discerning public, but for the fact that there are gross misrepresentations and untrue statements in the article alluded to, which need to be corrected, in order to place the subject in its proper light. And first, allow me to say, that the statement in relation to my anxiety to have McDermot discharged, and of the efforts put forth by me to accomplish that object, are wholly unitue. I neither went to, nor sent for, Alderman Benman, or knew that the aid of the Alderman of the Twentieth ward had been invoked, until one o'clook that night, when I received an order from the last named gentleman to discharge McDermot.

The article being thus based upon an assumed

McDermot.

The article being thus based upon an assumed state of facts which never had an existence, as a matter of course its premises are untenable, and its

state of facts which never had an existence, as a matter of course its premises are untenable, and its conclusions erreneous.

That interested parties may have misrepresented the case to Ald. Peck, and that he acted in good faith in giving the discharge, I do not deny; but I think that he should at the same time have taken some pains to ascertain whether their representations were correct or not, before acting upon them. That the case of McDermot was not so frivolous as it is represented to be, will appear from the fact that Judge Stewart considered it of sufficient magnitude to hold the prisoner to bail in the sum of \$3,000, to appear and answer the charge.

The article alluded to in the Heralis, and the one in the Tritune, are so different, that it is very difficult to reply to both in one communication. However, suffice it to say that I have not anoght for popularity, or tried to make any capital at the expense of Ald. Peck, as I always entertained the nighest respect for him, and had reason to believe that this feeling was reciprocated; and I am of the opinion that he never would have entered into a newspaper controversy with such gross sourrillity, had it not been for the influence of a certain quondum lawyer and a few satellites that revolve around dom lawyer and a few satellites that revolve around him in their political orbit. I will not, however, either disgrass myself, or use your valuable columns

either digrase myself, or use your valuable columns, by stooping to analyze the pointless sarcasms of my learned friend or ha talented amanuncis.

On Tuesday night a gentleman named Wandell, a clerk in the employ of Alderman Peck, came to me and requested me to give bim a copy of the discharge sent to me in the case of McDermot. I told him that I could not give it to him, as the document was destroyed. After some further conversation he left. You may therefore judge of my surprise on seeing in public print a document purporting to be a verbatim copy of the destroyed order. I conclude, therefore, that it must be stereotyped in the Alderman's brain, although, in this instance, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the copy is different from the phraseology used in the original; however, I trust that such a retentive memory and masterly mind will, in due time, tive memory and masterly mind will, in due time, be properly appreciated, and that when its happy possessor is elevated to a still higher and more impersant position, its vast resources will be employed for the benefit and enlightenment of the "dear

As it regards the discharges made by Alderman As it regards the theories and the know nothing, but if he has only discharged three, the complaint being witherawn in each case, then the statistics recently published in our cry papers must be vary

reneous indeed.
I am really at a lose to know why the indignation I am really at a loss to know why the indignation of the gentleman has been arouse to such a pitch, from the publication of what he terms an "extremely legal correspondence" between myself and Judge Stuart, when it must be remembered that other articles which seemed to me to be much more rave in their nature, and serious in their effect, have been allowed to pass by in silence, he not be gaing a reply. One thing, however, I will say, that neither the Billing gate of the article alluded to in the Harald, not a for its olificial brawling, nor a few seconds. that nerther the Billing-gate of the article aliades to in the High Library, will ever cause me to turn aside from what I consider to be my date. And while I retain my present position. I shall be said refused a discharge a prisoner, unless this case has deal been properly adjudicated upon.

And, in conclusion, permit me to say, that I did not write to Judge Stunct for the purpose of incoming wheshes med a discharge was legal or and, but for the purpose of ascertaining how far that gentleman would austain me in refusing to hence there political drafts. How my note and the Judge's resty get into the rewspaper I know not, but presume that they have been seen and used by some of the reporters, whe generally attend at the Police Court. I trust you will excuse me for trespassing so far on your columns, but the matter is now before the public, and I leave them to decide who is in the right, the Alderman or myself.

I have the hence to be, sir, your obedient, &c.,

THOMAS STEVENSON, Capt. 16th Patrel Dist.

Court of Common Picar.

MOTORTAN DESIGNATION.

Another 20 - Dieterra OF FRACTION.

Another

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowers Theatric—The same bill as that of last oreasing having been completely successful in drawing a large ascenbiage is anneunced sgale for this evening. The romantic drama of the "Cersican Brothers" requires libble cule gium from us. as, when it was played last season, it was witnessed by thousands, who gave expressions of their delight by enthusiasm of a marked character. It will be played to-night, with the "Mistletoe Bough."

delight by enthusiasm of a marked character. It will be played to-night, with the "Mistletoe Bough."

Broadway Theatre.—Sheridan Knowles' beautiful play called the "Wife." will be the attraction of this sevening, with that excellent actress Miss fulla Deane in the character of Marianne, and Mr. Conway as Julian St. Pletre. Add to these the names of Bland. Whiting, Davidge Miss Annie Lonsdale, and other favorives, and say whether a happy evening oannot be enjoyed at the Broadway? All answer, You. The anusements does with the farce of "Good for Nothing."

Ninco's Ganner —The French Opera Company appear to-night in the opera of "Zampa"—the part of Camille being sustained by Mad Pleury Jolly, and that of Zampa by M. Gloget. It is scarcely necessary to remind the dillettanti that this opera was perfectly triumphant when lately played at Castie Garden. Mad Fleury Jolly will sing, at the beginning of the third act, the beautiful aris. "Lee Pre-aux-Cleres." Besides this attraction the secomplished French and Spanish dancers will as usual, delight the visiters of this select theatre.

Busyon's Theatrac.—The fine old comedy of the "Heir at Law" will commence the eatertainments. The cast is excellent—Mr. C. Flaher, as Duck Dowles, Mr. C. Thompson, as Zeklei Homeson, Mr. Button, as Ler Pane.

Buyrov's Therath.—The fine old centedy of the "Heir at Law" will commence the entertainments. The cast is excellent—Mr. C. Fisher, as Dick Dowles, Mr. C. Thompson as Zekiel Homespun Mr. Burton as Dr. Pangloss, Johnston as Lord Duberly. Mrs. Hughes, as Lady Duberly, and Mrs. Skerrett, as Cicely. This cast will be unto a crowd every department of the Chambers street the stre. The annusements close with the farce of "Good for Nothing."

National Theraths.—The same piece which is attracting large sudiences every night, namely, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," will again be present this evening. Herr Gline, the unrivalled "Rope Dancer." whose feats on the corde classique are witnessed with surprise and delight, will give variety of his entertaining exercises to night. The entertainments will terminate with the burlesque of "Clello," is which Mr. T. D. Rice, the negro delineator, will play the leading part.

New York Theatres—Miss Eliza Logan, and Mr. Neade appear to-night, in Shell's beautiful play of "Evadue." Mr. Neade will sustain the character of fandovice, and Miss Logan that of Evadue. This play, if rend well is one that most give the utmost pleasure to an intelligent audience, as it abounds with many beautiful sentences. The anuscements will terminate with the comic builet of action called "La Perie d'Arragon," in which Miss Francis, Mile Bular, and Mr. Oceby will appear.

which Miss Francis, Mile. Bular, and Mr. Corby will appear.

Castle Garden.—The Ravels appear this evening, in a variety of their smuosing performance. The first in order will be the comic pantomine of the "Millera," is which dabriel. Francois. Mad Marzetta and other favorites will appear. The next feature will be the comic piece of "Robert Macaire." and the entertainments will close with the evolutions on the tight rope.

AMARICAN MUSEUN.—The hill of entertainment announced this day at the Museum comprises three attractive peices. "The Old Guard." and the "Maid of Munster," will be given in the afternoos, and the new prize drama, entitled the "Orphan's Dream." which was received with such marked applause last night, will be repeated in the evening.

Comment's Orena. House—Christy's popular band of minstrels advertise another of their pleasing en ertain-

Conserv's Orana House—Christy's popular cand or
ministress advertise another of their pleasing en ertainments for this evening comprising songs instruments
soles burlesque and dances.
Wood's Ministration—This band were witnessed by
another crowded and delighted assemblage last evening.
The selection which they offer for this night is exceedingly attractive.
Mantagur Hatts, Resource.—The Recollyn Quartests
Club are to give grand concept to habe, as this combil-burent. This will be a rich treat for the citizens of

recokisp.
The new Regie Street Theatre, at Buffalo, will open Verbasslay evening, and a complimentary benefit has sen tendered to the managers, bessed Care and Warren Medanic Anna Nishon will give a concert in Albana during the present work.